



R H A Y A D E R

R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R

O F H E A L T H

Y E A R : 1 9 6 9

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN DAVIES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc.,
(Medical Practitioner and Part-Time M.O.H.)

(Telephone: Rhayader 231)

Public Health Inspector

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M E M B E R S O F T H E C O U N C I L

Y E A R 1 9 6 9

Chairman: G. D. Morgan, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: V. Lewis

COUNCILLORS

Abbeycwmhir:	F. P. Hamer;	A. R. Lewis.
Cefnlllys Rural:	J. W. Bufton.	
Llanbadarnfawr:	I. J. Lewis;	C. H. Price.
Llanfihangel Helygen:	J. D. A. Thompson, J.P.	
Llansantffraid	J. D. Williams;	V. Lewis;
Cwmdeuddwr:	T. A. Morgan;	M. A. Pugh.
Llanyre:	Mrs F. A. Goldby;	J. E. Jones.
Nantmel:	R. E. P. Jones;	Rev. M. E. Evans;
	S. M. Richards.	
Rhayader:	Ald. R. P. L. Hughes;	G. D. Morgan, C.C.
St. Harmon:	D. H. Bound;	Ald. E.T.K. Morgan, C.B.E., J.P.

COMMITTEES

Public Health and Housing:-

Chairman: V. Lewis

All members of the Council

Vice-Chairman: J. D. Williams

Finance and Rating:-

Chairman: J. D. A. Thompson, J.P.

All members of the Council

Vice-Chairman: C. H. Price

Bryncoed,
Rhayader,
Rads.

1st December, 1970.

Mr. Chairman and **Members,**

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1969.

The state of health of the community remained satisfactory during the period. In July and August there was an outbreak of measles among the younger schoolchildren and the last week or two of the year found us sharing the nationwide epidemic of influenza. No deaths were reported as a consequence of that illness.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Old People's Home has been the most important welfare development in the town in recent years. Fully occupied, it has been truly a home for its residents. What is perhaps equally important is that it has become an acceptable future home for many old folk, who might otherwise view their future with certain disquiet. The demand for part III accommodation is unlikely to decline and it is to be regretted that your request for an increase in the size of the home should be denied.

Satisfaction obtained from the success of the local factories, with the consequent expansion of the labour force, must be balanced with anxiety felt regarding the slow development of social amenities. The need for a community centre to act as a focus for social activities is generally recognised, and structural evidence of your deliberations is keenly awaited. This could be a prime factor in helping integration in the community.

The increase in Rhayader's population shows itself in the crowding of the town's two junior schools. Both buildings are old and proving themselves inadequate in size and facilities. Moreover Rhayader school has lost one third of its small playground to accommodate three additional classrooms.

The plan to transfer all secondary education to Llandrindod Wells will involve more children travelling greater distances, and many of the children are involved in second journeys to and from the main bus route from outlying farms. It is for these that arrangements are likely to be the least satisfactory. It must be hoped that every effort will be made to provide them with efficient and prompt transportation to cut down the overall travelling time.

Road improvements and the erection of more buildings inevitably leads to the depletion of grass and trees in the town. That the appearance of Rhayader does not equal ~~e~~ the beauty of the surrounding countryside hardly needs emphasising. Your Surveyor has shown what can be done with a few strategically placed flowers and trees. With co-operation and co-ordination of ~~industrial~~ ^{agricultural} effort, much could be done to enhance the attractiveness of the town. The future landscaping of the new Brynheulog estate will be an interesting experiment and may well inspire further activity. The removal of the Smithfield from the centre of the town would allow the creation of an interesting and attractive square, which could be a source of pleasure to all.

I wish to thank you and all members of the Council Staff for help given to me throughout the year.

I am especially grateful to the Public Health Inspector for his assistance.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN DAVIES

G E N E R A L S T A T I S T I C S

	1967	1969
Area of District	91,240 acres	
Estimated polution (Gen. Registrars Figures)	4,100	3,990
Number of <u>Inhabited</u> Houses		
In Parishes		
Abbeycwmhir	70	71
Cefnlllys Rural	25	26
Llanbadarnfawr	170	170
Llanfihangel Helygen	14	17
Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr	160	156
Llanyre (Rural Ward)	89	89
Llanyre (Village Ward)	133	130
Nantmel	197	196
Rhayader	375	436
St. Harmon	150	151
	<u>1,383</u>	<u>1,442</u>

} 219

Total includes 10 residential caravans

Rateable Value £188,411

Product of Penny Rate £766

GENERAL STATISTICS (Cont)

<u>Estimation of Population taken in Parishes</u>		<u>Area of Parish</u>
Abbeycwmhir	197	11,345
Cefnlllys Rural	73	3,956
Llanbadarnfawr	500	3,871
Llanfihangel Helygen	40	1,470
Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr	432	32,172
Llanyre	630	5,915
Nantmel	562	16,934
Rhayader	1,206	194
St. Harmon	350	15,383
	<u>3,990</u>	<u>91,240</u>

NOTE This is an estimate only and is based on the ratio of persons per house taken from the population figures from the General Registrar.

HEALTH SERVICE

The County Council administer the personal health services. The R.D.C. are responsible for the environmental services. To supervise these the Council employ a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a Surveyor and a Public Health Inspector.

Two district nurses and a health visitor are resident in the district. They and their neighbouring colleagues give the community a high standard of care.

Hospital in-patient and out-patient facilities are available in the three local cottage hospitals at Builth Wells, Llandrindod Wells and Llanidloes, and in the district hospitals at Aberystwyth and Hereford. Clinics in most specialities are held locally by visiting hospital Consultants, although the absence of an E.N.T. Clinic is to be regretted.

Geriatric in-patient facilities are situated in Aberystwyth, Brecon, Llanidloes and Knighton. This latter hospital is to be replaced soon by the addition of a new wing in Llandrindod Wells Hospital.

A monthly infant and child welfare clinic is held in Rhayader.

A family planning clinic is held twice monthly in Llandrindod Wells.

The ambulance service is administered by the County Council. The district is served by an ambulance based at Llandrindod Hospital and by one in Rhayader. This latter is by volunteer personnel of the Rhayader Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Much credit is due to them for their continuing efficient and enthusiastic services.

Infectious Diseases

No notifications were received.

<u>Tuberculosis</u>				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
New cases notified	...	...	...	1	-	
Number of register:	Pulmonary			3	1	
	Non-pulmonary			2	1	<u>Total: 7</u>

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 46

No action was necessary under this Act which gives power to remove persons in need of care and attention to institutions.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	18	24	42
Legitimate	18	23	41
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Live birth rates

Live births per 1,000 home population	10.5
Live rate for England and Wales	16.3
Area comparability factor	1.16
Local adjusted rate	12.2
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.75
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	2
Rate for England and Wales	8

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	-	1
Legitimate	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-

<u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	18	25	43
Legitimate	18	24	42
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Stillbirth rate

Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	23
Stillbirths rate for England and Wales	13

Deaths of Infants

<u>Under 1 year of age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
 <u>Under 4 weeks of age</u>			
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
 <u>Under 1 week of age</u>			
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>Deaths - All Ages</u>	28	29	57
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		<u>Rate England and Wales</u>
Infant Mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	48	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	49	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Nil	25
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	48	12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	48	10
Perinatal Mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	70	23

These relatively high rates are a consequence of one stillbirth and the deaths of two infants in their first week of life.

<u>Death rates - All ages</u>		<u>Rate England and Wales</u>
Deaths per 1,000 home population	14.3	11.9
Area comparability factor	.94	1.0
Local adjusted rate	13.4	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.13	1.0

DEATHS - CAUSE IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	65-74	-	1
Malignant Neoplasms				
- oesophagus	2	65-74	-	1
		75+	-	1
- stomach	1	65-74	1	-
- intestine	6	55-64	1	-
		65-74	1	-
		75+	1	3
- lung and bronchus	2	55-64	1	-
		75+	1	-
- breast	1	75+	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms:-	2	65-74	2	-
Mental disorder	1	75+	-	1
Other disorders of the nervous system	1	5-14	1	-
Hypertensive disease	2	55-64	1	-
		75+	-	1
Ischaemic heart disease	13	55-64	3	-
		65-75	1	-
		75+	5	4
Other forms of heart disease	4	75+	-	4
Cerebrovascular disease	5	65-74	1	2
		75+	1	1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	5	65-74	1	-
		75+	2	2
Pneumonia	3	75+	-	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	65-74	1	-
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	45-54	1	-
		75+	1	-
Peptic ulcer	1	35-44	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	under	-	1
		4 weeks		
Birth injury, difficult labour	1	under	1	-
		4 weeks		
Motor vehicle accidents	1	55-64	-	1
All other accidents	1	15-24	-	1
<hr/>				
Total	57		28	29

Half of the total number of deaths was caused by diseases of the circulatory system. Cancer in its various forms accounted for less than a quarter of the total number. Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the causative factor in 3.5%.

56% of all deaths occurred in the over 75 year age group.

HOUSING GENERAL

In August of this year the 1969 Housing Act came into force. It is doubtful if there has ever been previous legislation so eagerly awaited. The political fanfare with which it was announced must rival the effect of that before the walls of Jericho since both had such a profound influence on the building trade.

In the 1968 report I wrote of the White paper "Old Houses into New Homes" :- "whilst its intentions may be laudable, the delay in putting this into action is lamentable". At that time only half the story had been revealed and the loss of impetus on house improvement had disastrous effects on the local building industry. Promised this golden lollipop all those who had been contemplating improvement closed their purses. The pattern of the local building industry is based on repair and alteration, rather than on complete new buildings. Faced with this sudden cut-off, plus new taxes the industry, already fragmented, became more-so and when the act was finally implemented, the sudden rush of work was enough to give the industry indigestion whilst the applicants were all horrified to know that during the delay building costs had increased by about 17% anyway. It is thus unfortunate that means could not have been found to have either allowed for a more gradual increase or for this to have been done with less accent on the political climate.

Another effect of the thinking of the new grant was the sudden freedom from Ministerial direction and having unfortunately missed the courses which were arranged for councils on the implementation of the Act it was rather difficult to completely appreciate the freedom of the new legislation.

It is inevitable that, as an area with natural beauty, there should be people seeking holiday cottages. Whether to give grants on what is after all a second home has been a matter for some heart searching by the Public Health Committee and it is to their credit that in spite of the present plight in which they find themselves financially that they should continue to pay these grants in all cases, albeit at times not without protest.

The extremely high costs of building in this area, the delay occasioned in bringing in the grant, and the ambitious nature of some of the improvements have meant that grants were immediately at their maximum. It has been variously estimated that costs in rural areas vary between 8% to 12% more than in industrial areas. The generally low level of wages in rural areas must also be taken into account and there is no doubt that there are many hesitating about improvements who would do so if the financial tide were more favourable. Nevertheless comparing our figures for house improvement against those for larger cities it is difficult to know where to place the credit for the extremely high level of improvement

and I think some credit should be given to the rapid increase in the standard of living which has probably had a greater impact in rural areas than in the larger towns.

In Appendix B the numbers of the various grants approved, Standard and Discretionary are given, being 150 and 101 respectively and this is a percentage of 16% of the total stock of houses which have received benefit. Therefore, in spite of all that has been said previously, your record glows by comparison with grants given by some of the larger authorities, where one would have thought there was the greatest need. For your information it is seen that in the same period, the Discretionary Grants given in Manchester was nil; Newcastle on Tyne - 41; Cardiff - 48; Sunderland - 443; and Swansea - 569 and at the present time there are many applications which are being submitted in the coming months.

The effect on your total housing stocks has been an extremely rapid increase in standards due partly to these grants, Hill Farming Improvements, and the drive on local authority housing. Appendix A gives the figures of houses in categories up-to-date. At the time of the 1959 survey the total number of houses stood at 1,375. This has now increased to 1,555 of which 60% are fit in all respects as against 36% in 1959 and only 2.7% are totally unfit compared with 10% at the same time. It can therefore be safely stated that, by and large, the housing problem has been solved in your area and it is only those who choose to remain in poor houses still do so and should they desire there is really no reason why they cannot move to a more fit house.

Together with the demand for cottages for holiday homes, with consequent improvement, the drive against unfit houses has waned completely, although it can be said that the Council's policy was always one of persuasion. With the ready availability of new council houses the immediate future should see a position where everyone can be housed in dwellings of a good standard.

In 1968 a pilot study was made of housing in Wales and I believe that the definition of an unfit house for that purpose varied from that in the original Hobhouse report, in that houses in Category 3 are also classified as unfit. If that standard is applied to the present time just over 38% of the houses are unfit, that is lacking modern amenities in some form or another. With the new drive on house improvement this figure should be cut dramatically within the next few years and it is still felt that your record will stand scrutiny with most others.

It was this drive and initiative which caused the Council to be chosen to take part in what was termed a "social and economic experiment" and the Rhayader Expansion Plan. At that time its objects seemed to be for the overall benefit and expansion of the area within the framework of existing legislation. This was in 1967 and progress to date has gone on in spite of, rather than because of, the plan and the Councils proposals for housing for industrial needs will inevitably lead to a surplus of houses for local needs.

The high levels of comfort set by the Parker Morris Standards has meant that most modern council houses are equipped to a far better scale than most existing houses. This will lead to competition with the private sector and there is now a real demand for central heating, for example. However, it is most unfortunate that the need to cram the most houses into the least possible space which might be applauded in Glasgow, is not so laudable in a district which has one of the lowest densities of population per acre.

The lack of playing space must lead to dissatisfaction since the higher number of children on council estates will mean greater annoyance to tenants and much higher outside maintenance costs.

This will lead to socialological problems on the estates themselves and it seems that too little thought is being given to this aspect. At the same time, the lack of social amenities means that the town is without a focal point and although thought is being given to this matter, the Council themselves seem to lack money and power to create the solution.

SEWERAGE

Plans are afoot to enlarge the present works and to take into account the increase in population and to deal with infiltration. This should solve any problems arising from river pollution.

Abbeycwmhir

This small sewerage scheme came into operation this year and all centres of population are now served by sewers.

As will be seen from Appendix C about 26% of all houses are still with only a pail closet. This figure should decline with the increased rhythm of house improvement.

WATER SUPPLIES

There were no shortages of water reported during the year although several complaints were received of temporary shortages in Rhayader. This seems to have been due to pumping during peak draw periods and the notice of the Water Authority was drawn to this fact which had created bad feeling principally from hoteliers.

The position throughout the district is contained in Appendix D.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are no slaughterhouses in the district.

The number of food permises in the district are:-

<u>Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960</u>						<u>Reg. 16</u>	<u>Reg. 19</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	30.	23	22	30
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	5.	5	4	5
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	16.	16	15	16
Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7
Cafes, Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10

No serious infringements were observed during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The rear loading compression refuse vehicle has now been in use since January 1968. No difficulties have been experienced except for the collection of bulky articles. Where requested, removals of this nature are made with the tipper lorry and the service is well received.

Collection is still by "kerbside" method and although condemned by the Report on Refuse Collection, this will probably remain the system for some time owing to the added cost of improvement. The refuse sack collection from certain premises has been extended and this system has been welcomed by the collectors as much cleaner whilst householders seem to have received the service without complaint. Plastic sacks have now been the accepted system as most suited to our climate and conditions. There appears to be no particular problems in disposal of these.

The number of collections made and the volume of refuse collected continues to rise. This is due to several factors:- the influx of visitors; increased use of wrapping material; decrease of central heating and other losses of open fires and a more general usage of the collection service in general.

The bulk of the houses served now have a weekly collection, a few have a fortnightly collection and a small number of outlying farms have a monthly collection.

It is estimated that 1,236 properties have some form of collection. Split up into parishes this is:-

Abbeycwmhir	51	
Cefnlllys Rural	10	
Llanbadarnfawr	161	
Llanfihangel Helygen	15	
Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr	116	
Llanyre Rural	62	} 192
Llanyre Village	130	
Nantmel	152	
Rhayader	436	
St. Harmon	103	

The question of disposal is still bugged by the lack of cover soil but the delivery of a new excavator should ease the problem considerably.

Plans are in hand for Llandrindod Wells to share in the use of the tip. Although this will increase the bulk of refuse it should help the problem by enabling more labour to be employed and with this the tip should improve. It is already possible to level daily although it is difficult to envisage that daily covering of all refuse will ever be possible owing to the lack of cover, type of cover available and climatic conditions. However, by the end of the year things had vastly improved.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

The river in Rhayader Park has become an increasing attraction due to the very fine summer. Unfortunately, the favoured spot lies below a storm water overflow in the Park and an overflow in the Caravan Site.

These known danger points were kept under frequent inspection during fine weather and although there was no overflow these points must remain possible sources of danger.

The infants pool in the Park itself is also fed by pump from the river, and just above the main swimming place. This water is not properly chlorinated and efforts are made to ensure that the "Heath Robinson" chlorinator is kept in use and the Parish Council have been urged to ensure that the pump is kept working constantly during the season.

CARAVAN SITES

The Caravan Club opened a club site at Doldowlod during the year. When this has become really established it will, no doubt, ease the pressure now building up for more purely touring sites. There seems to be no end in sight for the demand for both holiday and touring sites and on many days vans are to be seen on the mountainside, particularly near Marteg.

The continual use of such places, without sanitation, may become a public nuisance in the future and is already very untidy after each weekend.

The Council's own site started using the 3 acre extension for camping at the beginning of the 1968 season. Usually it takes about three years for any site to become well known. It is both gratifying and not a little frightening to note that by the middle of the 1969 summer this field was already approaching capacity. Perhaps the past few good summers have accelerated the growth of camping for it has certainly exceeded expectations for this site. There would seem to be a great need for camp as well as caravan sites in this area and it is to be hoped that some help will be forthcoming out of the Country Side Act, 1968 which provides for grant aid towards the establishment of night halts.

STREET CLEANSING

The popularity of pony trekking in Rhayader has brought its own problems of drop out. It had been hoped that a mechanical sweeper would speed up the task of street cleaning and in this it has succeeded, however, the irregularity of starting and returning times and the multiplicity of starting points has spread the problem. This is exacerbated by the increase in holiday traffic which prevents the sweeper working down the middle of the road and at the same time makes the pick up much more difficult.

This problem is being watched but the solution will inevitably lead to extra cost.

FACTORIES

Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities - Nil; factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority - 23, inspections - 12; other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers' premises) - 2, inspections - 1.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1				
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes	1				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	2				
TOTAL	4				

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Registrations are: Offices - 7; Shops - 18;
Catering premises - 11; Fuel depots - 1;

Total - 37.

12 visits were made to these premises during the year.

APPENDIX A

Occupied Houses in Categories						Unoccupied Houses in Categories						TOTALS
1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
<u>Abbeycwmhir</u>												
35	3	17	14	2	71	-	-	1	3	-	4	75
%43	5	22	18	4	92	-	-	3	5	-	8	100
<u>Cefnlllys Rural</u>												
14	-	4	7	1	26	-	-	1	1	1	3	29
%48	-	14	24	3.5	89.5	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	10.5	100
<u>Llanbadarnfawr</u>												
130	3	30	4	3	170	3	-	6	5	3	17	187
%69.5	1	16	3	1	90.5	1	-	4	3.5	1	9.5	100
<u>Llanfihangel Helygen</u>												
8	-	7	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
%51	-	39	10	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<u>Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr</u>												
103	1	28	18	6	156	6	-	1	8	1	16	172
%59.5	.75	16.75	10	3.5	93.5	3.5	-	.75	4.5	.75	9.5	100
<u>Llanyre Parish</u>												
43	1	27	18	-	89	2	-	5	1	-	8	97
%44	1	28	19	-	92	1.5	-	5.5	1	-	8	100
<u>Llanyre Village</u>												
70	4	37	19	-	130	3	-	3	1	-	7	137
%51.25	3	27	14	-	95.25	2	-	2	.75	-	4.25	100
<u>Nantmel</u>												
88	6	60	36	6	196	6	1	10	6	2	25	221
%40	2.5	27	16	2.5	88	2.5	.5	5.5	2.5	1	12	100
<u>Rhayader</u>												
350	5	53	20	8	436	8	-	8	3	6	25	461
%75	1	11.5	4	1.75	93.25	1.75	-	1.75	.75	1.5	6.75	100
<u>Nantmel St. Harmon</u>												
65	1	50	31	4	151	1	-	4	3	-	8	159
%41	.75	31	20	2.5	95.25	.75	-	2.5	1.5	-	4.75	100

APPENDIX A (Cont)

Percentages of Houses in Categories

Category 1.	<u>Unoccupied</u> 2	<u>Occupied</u> 58	<u>Total</u> 60
" 2.	0.1	1.2	1.3
" 3.	3	20	23
" 4.	2	11	13
" 5.	0.9	1.8	2.7
	<u>8%</u>	<u>92%</u>	<u>100%</u>

No. of occupied 1,442 - 92%

No. of empty 113 - 8%

Total 1,555 - 100%

1959

Category 1.	-	499	-	36%
" 2.	-	32	-	2%
" 3.	-	451	-	33%
" 4.	-	256	-	19%
" 5.	-	137	-	10%
Total		<u>1,375</u>	-	houses

No. of occupied 1,307 - 95%

No. of empty 68 - 5%

APPENDIX B

STANDARD GRANTS

Year	Number Approved	Number Paid	Actual Cost of Amenities			Grant Paid		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1960	15	9	2,232.	10.	0.	1,054.	15.	0.
1961	10	9	3,329.	18.	6.	1,290.	0.	0.
1962	19	8	2,561.	17.	11.	950.	13.	1.
1963	9	6	2,740.	17.	5.	812.	13.	11.
1964	19	10	4,882.	4.	0.	1,510.	17.	2.
1965	22	8	3,052.	17.	1.	1,289.	0.	4.
1966	24	22	8,947.	14.	4.	3,756.	14.	2.
1967	12	11	5,663.	14.	11.	2,215.	19.	1.
1968	15	16	8,426.	11.	9.	3,443.	11.	1.
1969	5	16	7,780.	8.	2.	3,408.	14.	0.
	150	114	49,618.	14.	1.	19,732.	17.	10.

APPENDIX B (cont).

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	Number Approved	C o m p l e t e d G r a n t s						
		Number Paid	Approved Cost of Amenities			Grant Paid		
1952	5	4	1,673.	16.	6.	816.	8.	0.
1953	1	1	258.	17.	5.	124.	0.	0.
1954	5	4	1,787.	14.	6.	893.	7.	3.
1955	9	5	1,685.	10.	0.	841.	0.	0.
1956	5	6	1,820.	7.	3.	886.	10.	0.
1957	9	8	4,545.	0.	0.	2,200.	0.	0.
1958	9	4	2,602.	0.	0.	1,264.	0.	0.
1959	5	7	5,133.	0.	0.	2,175.	0.	0.
1960	7	8	5,038.	16.	0.	2,453.	0.	0.
1961	5	2	1,439.	0.	0.	700.	0.	0.
1962	5	5	3,936.	12.	0.	1,735.	0.	0.
1963	5	2	1,642.	0.	0.	743.	0.	0.
1964	3	8	6,123.	18.	6.	2,917.	10.	0.
1965	5	1	1,006.	1.	7.	400.	0.	0.
1966	5	5	5,974.	0.	0.	2,000.	0.	0.
1967	5	4	4,470.	18.	0.	1,439.	9.	0.
1968	10	6	5,133.	0.	0.	2,159.	0.	0.
1969	3	7	11,218.	0.	0.	2,546.	0.	0.
	<hr/> 101	87	65,478.	11.	9.	25,343.	4.	3.

APPENDIX C

Parish	W.C. to Sewer	W.C. to Septic tank	Pail	Total	Future W.C's to Sewer
Abbeycwmhir	-	37 49%	38 51%	75	-
Cefnlllys Rural	-	15 51%	14 49%	29	-
Llanbadarnfawr	92 49%	52 28%	43 23%	187	-
Llanfihangel Helygen	-	8 47%	9 53%	17	-
Llansantffriad Cwmdeuddwr	94 55%	41 24%	37 21%	172	-
Llanyre Rural	10 11%	42 43%	45 46%	97	-
Llanyre Village	125 91%	2 2%	10 7%	137	20
Nantmel	10 5%	104 47%	107 48%	221	-
Rhayader	452 98%	3 .75%	6 1.25%	461	2
St. Harmon	12 7%	65 40%	82 53%	159	-
TOTALS	795 51%	369 23%	391 26%	1,555	22

APPENDIX D

Parish	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		No. of Sinks	No. of Baths
	Piped	Source of Carried	Supply Piped	Carried		
Abbeycwmhir 75 Houses	22	-	42	11	68	36
Cefnlllys Rural 29 Houses	8	6	12	9	23	19
Llanbadarnfawr 187 Houses	151	4	18	14	179	137
Llanfihangel Helygen 17 Houses	14	-	1	2	14	7
Llansantffraid Cwdeuddwr 172 Houses	97*	5	51	19	156	114
Llanyre Rural 97 Houses	48	-	36	13	93	46
Llanyre Village 137 Houses	132	3	1	1	133	79
Nantmel 221 Houses	90	-	93	38	179	99
Rhayader 461 Houses	441	20	-	-	449	363
St. Harmon 159 Houses	58	-	63	38	125	72
1555	1061	32	317	145	1419	972

* includes those connected to Birmingham Water Department
22 mains.

